Nature Museum beyond the SDG's
Industry, Environment and Human within the Anthropocene

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ABSTRACT

It will be better. We will not only survive, but be happier in the future. It is my view of the future of human. Past several years, we have been studying changes of industries and development of technologies with the progress of people's daily lives and environment. We have seen significant changes on some parameters. However, there are difficulties to find solutions and to understand the relations to the sustainability of daily lives. The "cost" for solutions should be considered in comparisons with other problem solving in limited resources. In the paper, I would like to describe tendencies of recent changes and their effects, then share how we, nature museums, would act in the Anthropocene.

Keywords: Anthropocene, Industry, Sustainable development, Technology

1. Anthropocene

Coined by Paul Crutzen and Eugene Stoermer in 2000, the Anthropocene has become a popular term for denoting the time during which human activities have overwhelmed the Earth's climate system. Although useful and evocative, it is not currently a formal geological term. The Anthropocene is a term gaining currency to refer to the geological epoch of human activity that will leave a mark on the Earth observable after millions of years, and for a time when awareness of the human-environment relationship should be at the fore. Human activity both influences and is influenced by the natural environment. We adapt to the changing environment and in turn become a trigger for further environmental change. To sustain human activity into the future, we must not only accept the natural environment, but

also, on occasion and in appropriate ways, involve ourselves in it. We must also strive not only to gain insight into individual elements of the natural environment, but also understand these elements in the context of the bigger picture. At this point in time, we humans are searching for a means to coexist with nature. Museums to explore in depth this ongoing challenge.

2. Technology

Human's success was brought about by science and technology integrated together. Technology is a term for the totality of knowledge and skills used in human's life and survival. Human, supported by science and technology, have achieved a rich, safe and comfortable life while expanding the scope of their activities. On the other hand, they have changed the state of the natural environment and other species. The Anthropocene, also known as the "Age of Human", is a term gaining currency that refers to the geological epoch of human activity that will leave a mark on the Earth observable after millions of years, and for a time when awareness of the human-environment relationship should be at the fore.

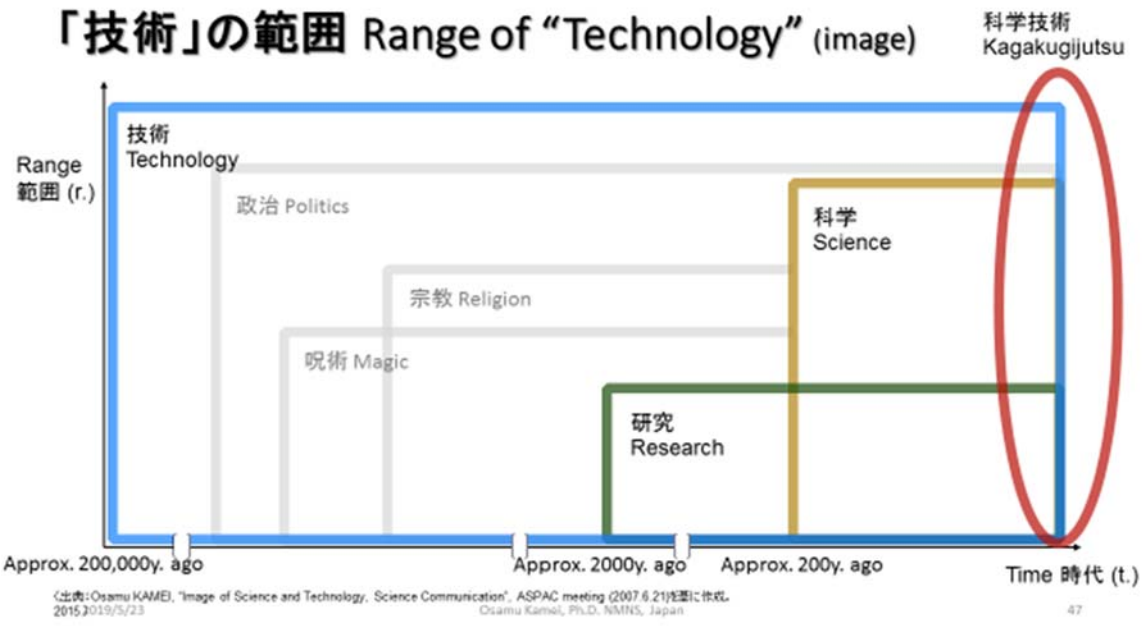

Fig.1 Cover range image of the technology

3. Getting better…SDG's

The study of the Anthropocene began as a way to understand the backdrop of technological

developments and innovations in modern society. Technical developments happen using the resources of the natural environment. As a result, the environment is changed, and is changing at an ever more rapid pace. It should be noted that these changes in the natural world are factors in further change, and that change must be considered to be the norm. Museums are able to seek to consolidate the fragmented body of knowledge on the Anthropocene, and attempts to build a museum framework in which to present an overarching view of natural history in relation to the history of human activity, particularly in industry, science, and technology. Human activity both influences and is influenced by the natural environment. We adapt to the changing environment and in turn become a trigger for further environmental change. Science and technology accelerate the flow. Concerns about alterations to nature have been pointed out, but are beyond the scope of what can be understood in the light of past studies. To sustain human activity into the future, we must not only accept the natural environment, but also, on occasion and in appropriate ways, involve ourselves in it. We must also strive not only to gain insight into individual elements of the natural environment, but also understand these elements in the context of the bigger picture. At this point in time, we humans are searching for a means to coexist with nature.

Fig.2 The technology is the request driven

4. Museums in the Anthropocene

The Anthropocene is proposed to define this era from the viewpoint of Earth's history. However, rather than heralding a new geological era, it is to help us assess human activities on the historical, terrestrial scale. As we know, the scope of the fields is too great to cover a single discipline. In the Anthropocene, museums are charged with recording and archiving the world for human in the future.

About the author

Deputy Director, Center of the History of Japanese Industrial Technology and researcher at the National Museum of Nature and Science, Japan. PhD in Engineering (Organic Resources Science, Chemistry), Ed.M (Educational Science). Board member of the International Council of Museums Committee for Museums and Collections of Natural History. He has been studying the history of industrial technology with defines "technology" as a whole of skills and knowledge which necessary for human.

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